

LOOK TO ACTIONS OF CONVENTIONS

Gatherings of State Bodies Are
Especially Interesting at
This Time.

TARIFF QUESTION UPPERMOST

President Anxious That Republican
Meetings Shall Indorse the Meas-
ure—Income Tax Chances—
Root's Letter to Roosevelt—
—Third Term Issue.

Washington.—Within a short time a good many states that are normally Republican, or in most of which at least the Republicans have more than a fighting chance of victory, will hold conventions for the adoption of platforms and the nomination of state officials. As President Taft showed in his letter to the Republican editors in Illinois, he is anxious that his administration as a whole, shall be indorsed by the conventions, and that specific mention shall be made in words of commendation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

This desire of the president to have the Republicans of the different states officially indorse the measure to which he gave his own sanction when he signed it, and later in his speech at Winona, Minnesota, is likely to be provocative of trouble in perhaps a majority of the conventions. The Indiana state convention will be held soon, and there perhaps the question of whether or not to indorse the tariff act, is the most crucial.

It was supposed until recently, that Mr. Taft would rest content with a strong indorsement of his administration generally, and would not press upon Republicans the necessity of giving specific sanction to the tariff bill, but the president seemingly has in mind a thought that inasmuch as the tariff law is a party act, any ignoring of it in convention resolutions would be tantamount to an actual declaration that the party in some sections is not satisfied with the measure.

Not All Pleased with Bill.

It is not at all a partisan view, for the facts are too plain to be denied, that there is in the Republican ranks in some places, decided dissatisfaction with some of the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The administration knows this, and all the members of the administration's party know it, and the party members realize and say publicly that the situation which will confront them in the state conventions is a delicate one.

There are several high-tariff Republicans who formerly were members of congress, and whose terms of office expired last March, who have been in Washington to tell the president that while it is possible that they were defeated because they were high tariff men, it is nevertheless true that the standpat element of the party, even in the states where downward revision principles are popular, is still strong, and that this element would resent at the polls any attempt to sidetrack resolutions indorsing all of the acts of the administration, including, of course, that which led to the signing of the tariff bill.

The revision-downward Republicans, especially those from states where the situation is such as it is in Indiana, say that if the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is indorsed in the state conventions, thousands upon thousands of Republicans either will stay away from the polls or will go there to vote the Democratic ticket. So it is that the president has had both sides of the matter put to him and he has been forced to determine what to do. He apparently thinks that because the tariff bill was a Republican measure, the members of the party, even though they do not like the tariff law, should smother their dislikes and be willing to have the measure indorsed as one to which the party has given its adherence.

The Situation in Indiana.

In Indiana when some of the Republican district conventions were held for the purpose of choosing state committeemen, the administration was given support in resolutions, but as far as the tariff was concerned the delegates contented themselves with commending President Taft for his earnest efforts to secure a real tariff commission. The Democrats and some of the high-tariff Republicans, say that this was simply beating the devil around the stump, and that the singling out of the tariff commission efforts of the president for approbation, simply resulted in calling sharp attention to the fact that words of praise for the main tariff act had been withheld.

It is impossible yet to tell what the Indiana State Republican convention will do in the matter of the tariff. The Democrats say they do not care much whether the Hoosier Republicans indorse the tariff act or not, for if it is indorsed the low-tariff Republicans will be disgruntled and if it is not indorsed the disgruntlement will be that of the high-tariff Republicans. The Democrats seem to see victory for themselves either way. On the other hand the Republicans declare that their party always has had the ability to get together when the danger of being split asunder seemed most imminent, and they express the belief that history will repeat itself in the near future.

Chances for Income Tax.
South Carolina recently ratified the proposed amendment to the constitu-

tion of the United States which will allow the imposition of tax on incomes. Virginia, another southern state, declined to ratify the provision. Representatives in congress are keeping close watch on the action of the various state legislatures. There are both friends and foes of the income tax proposition in congress, but even among its friends there is sharp difference of opinion as to whether such a tax law ever properly could be enforced, because of the proneness of men to hide the facts concerning the amount of their income.

The proposed amendment to the constitution which will make legal beyond all question the laying of the tax on incomes has been ratified already by the following states: South Carolina, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Illinois and Alabama. It has been rejected by Virginia. The legislatures of the following states are either now in session or have just adjourned and as yet no action has been taken by them on the constitutional amendment: Rhode Island, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Maryland.

Why It Was Submitted to States.

It will be remembered that during the tariff debate early last spring the administration and the Republican leaders suggested that the income tax amendment to the constitution should be submitted to the state legislatures for action. This unquestionably was done in order to discourage income tax debate and the introduction of amendments to the tariff bill. Of course it is not intended to say that the administration was not sincere in its desires to have income tax legislation, if it ever should reach a legislative form, put on safe constitutional grounds. It is believed that President Taft is in favor of the income tax legislation. It can be shown that it is necessary in order to raise revenue, but his friends say his "judicial mind" is such that he does not want any legislation to go on the statute books unless it is absolutely certain that it has the constitution back of it.

As has been said, there are many friends and many foes of the income tax amendment proposition in congress. Most of the friends of the measure come from the west and south, while the foes as a rule come from the east and northeast. Three-fourths of the state legislatures must ratify the proposed amendment before it can be put into form and be given a place in the constitution of the United States. Within the next year 21 states through their legislatures will have a chance to ratify the amendment. The states that have ratified it and those whose legislatures are now in session but have taken no action, already have been named. The legislatures of the following states will meet and either sanction, reject or ignore the amendment within the next year: Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Michigan, Georgia, Colorado, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Wisconsin, Texas and Tennessee.

Twelve That Are Doubtful.

It can be said that the general opinion is in Washington that all of the states last named will sanction the amendment. In three of these states the legislative sessions will open in the late spring or summer of this year. There are 12 states which will have legislative sessions in 1911 and in these 12 there is great doubt whether affirmative action on the amendment will be taken. The 12 states are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia.

Roosevelt Well Informed.

It is a pretty thoroughly established fact that Theodore Roosevelt has in his possession an exhaustive letter written to him by Senator Elihu Root of New York and giving in outline an account of the Taft administration from the fourth day of last March up to the time that the letter was penned early in February of this year.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the New York senator, who was Mr. Roosevelt's secretary of state, wrote the letter in the hope that it would offset the statements of a number of people who had gone out to meet Mr. Roosevelt to tell him that from their point of view, that of "progression," the Taft administration has been a dire failure.

In several speeches made recently by Democrats of prominence and in one or two letters by men of that party of almost equal prominence, it has been held that Mr. Roosevelt himself is likely to be a big figure in the next national election. In these Democratic epistles there has been lacking something of specific detail, and opinion is pretty evenly divided as to whether the present minority party hopes that the former president will again be a candidate or that the hope is he will sanction the Taft administration and continue to support it through its present term, including the time when the present president may be a candidate for re-election.

Rely on Third Term Issue.

There are many leading Democrats in Washington, Champ Clark among them, who seem to believe that if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated again for the presidency, the feeling against a "third term" on the part of the American people would be sure to defeat him for office.

The Democrats also are maintaining that if Mr. Roosevelt indorses the Taft administration and continues to give it sanction, and by the force of his support, brings about the renomination of the president for another term, the so-called Progressives among the Republicans, who to some extent already seem to have deserted Mr. Taft at times, finally will desert Mr. Roosevelt and will pay no heed to his voice or his writings.

GEORGE CLINTON.

GAMBLER ENACTS TRIPLE TRAGEDY

SHOOTS AND KILLS WOMAN HE
LOVES, SLAYS HER SISTER
AND THEN TAKES HIS
OWN LIFE.

\$5,130 ON ONE VICTIM'S BODY

Passersby Hearing Shots—Enter Lo-
rain House Where Forms of
Women Lie Together—Re-
volver Is Near the
Dead Man.

Lorain, O.—Suicide followed double murder here at night when David Vesper, gambler and sporting man, shot and killed the woman he loved, slew her sister, and then turned the revolver on himself. Three bodies in one room of the house at 1745 Elyria avenue told the story of the tragedy. On the floor lay the form of Mrs. Ruby Richards. Across her body was that of her sister, Miss Bessie Mitchell. On the bed, with a revolver close at hand, was the corpse of David Vesper. Three chambers of the revolver were empty. In the head of each body in the room was one bullet. In every case, death had been instantaneous.

Positive motive for the murders and suicide are lacking, the police say. They believe, however, that Vesper had asked Mrs. Richards to give him money and that she refused. Angered by the denial and probably partially intoxicated, the authorities reason that Vesper shot down Mrs. Richards, killed her sister when attracted by the shot she came to the room, and then ended the carnage with a self-inflicted wound.

When the police examined the body they found that Mrs. Richards had \$5,130 in cash tucked in her stockings. There were two \$2,000 bills and others of high denomination.

Passersby heard three shots in the house. The front door was locked, but the rear door was open. A light was seen in Mrs. Richards' room. Here Mrs. Richards was found, her head in a pool of blood with a bullet wound in the left side of her head above the ear. A part of her left forefinger was shot off, indicating that she had raised her hand in a feeble attempt to protect herself. She was attired in street dress. In the forehead of the body of Miss Mitchell was a bullet hole just above the left eye. She was clad in night attire. On the bed was the form of Vesper, propped against the footboard. Blood flowed from a wound in the right side of the head, just above the ear.

For several days, neighbors say, Vesper and the women have been quarrelling. Vesper had repeatedly demanded money of Mrs. Richards and she had as often refused the request.

READS PAPER FROM PARTY

Akron Democratic Club, in Stormy
Session, Denounces Organ for
Lack of Support.

Akron, O.—In a meeting that several times came near breaking up in a riot, the Akron Democratic club adopted resolutions offered by L. C. Koplitz reading the Akron Times out of the party on the charge that it has not supported the party nor the city and county Democratic administration.

The committee, headed by A. C. Holloway, former Harvey Garber lieutenant, was ousted because, after reporting that Altee Pomeroy and Judge David Rockwell had been selected for speakers at the Jefferson day banquet here April 13, it had chosen Judge C. R. Grant, owner and editor of the Democratic organ, as toastmaster. It was charged that his paper did not fully support the ticket last fall. As a last act, a motion was made to remove Holloway from membership in the club, but at his request that he be given a trial a committee for that purpose was authorized.

DENY SELLING TO J. P. MORGAN

Rubber Companies of Akron Assert
Freedom of Big Automobile
Merger.

Akron, O.—There have been persistent rumors for several days that the J. P. Morgan interests are negotiating for several of the rubber tire plants of this city on account of having absorbed the Studebaker and Flanders automobile interests.

The plants of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the B. F. Goodrich and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. were named as included in the tire deal, but representatives of these companies enter a denial. The Goodyear Co. recently sold its output to a number of automobile companies that are allied to the General Motors Co.

Will Buy Six Hotels.

Sandusky, O.—Toledo and Sandusky capitalists are organizing a company to take over the West and Sloane hotels, this city; Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay; one in Cleveland, one in Columbus and one in Toledo. Col. Rodney J. Diegle, secretary of the convention committee of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, is interested in the project, but he refuses to give any details relative to the plans. The Sloane and West hotels were operated until the death of Phil A. Rice by the firm of Rice & Bonn.

ANTI-LOBBY BILL PUT ON TOP SHELF

MEETS DEFEAT IN VOTE ON MAK-
ING MEASURE SPECIAL OR-
DER OF BUSINESS.

MATHEWS CROSSING AMEND-
MENT IS GIVEN MINOR-
ITY REPORT.

Columbus, O.—The house of representatives March 28 refused to make the anti-lobby bill a special order of business. By a vote of 29 to 27 the measure, intended to restrict the operations of professional lobbyists, was placed at the far end of more than 150 bills.

Within the next day or so Representative Kempel, author of the bill, will move that it be advanced or taken up out of order. Upon that motion the roll call will be demanded. If the bill is killed, the assemblymen responsible will be forced on record, if nothing else. Speaker Mooney will name the special investigating committee to prove the bribery charges in connection with the Elson bill.

The progressive leaders in the house have set their faces against all action on adjournment until after the senate shows its hand on the big reform bills of the session. With the warmest March in the history of the local weather bureau, the legislators are becoming restless.

Two important bills have been introduced. One of these, by Yount of Darke county, reduces the number of National Guard batteries from four to three and increases the troops of cavalry from two to three. The object of the bill is to permit the creation of a cavalry troop at Cincinnati to compete with Troop A of Cleveland and Troop B of Columbus.

The house calendar, already top-heavy, was swelled to a total of more than 200 bills by the receipt of close to 50 reported bills at the clerk's desk.

The Matthews bill exempting grade crossings from the limitation of the Longworth act, for which the Cleveland administration is fighting, did not get in. It was signed by a majority of the committee, but at the last minute enough signatures were withdrawn to make it a minority.

Included among the few important bills reported were the Geleerd bill, abolishing capital punishment except in cases where a jury specifically recommends electrocution and making murder punishable by life imprisonment without hope of pardon. Train wrecking is added to the list of capital offenses.

Others were the Mooney bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention, the Cetone senate bill providing for river improvements, the Phare annexation bill and the Williams bill adding the detection of improper weights and measures to the duties of the dairy and food commissioner. The last is one of the few bills resulting from the high cost of living.

Alleged Graft in Police Tolls.

D. W. Dinsmore of Chicago, a salesman under indictment for alleged collusion with Mark Slater, former state supervisor of public printing, in the padding and cashing of false vouchers, has been arrested in Chicago, according to a telegram from the Chicago chief of detectives.

Dinsmore is under six indictments, charging him with falsifying vouchers and obtaining money under false pretenses. When Dinsmore did business with the state, through Slater, he was salesman for a Chicago supply firm. He is accused of padding bills to a total of \$22,727. The goods for which he charged the state, as shown by State Examiner Brown, weighed 29,190 pounds and were valued at \$28,917, while the weight of the goods, it is alleged, actually delivered at the state bindery was 8,880 pounds, and was worth \$6,190.

Trading Stamp Measure.

Efforts are making to secure from the house banking committee a favorable report on the Schaefer bill strengthening the law regulating the issuance and redemption of trading stamps.

The bill requires the concern issuing the stamps to redeem them in cash at face value, and in case of failure the merchant distributing the stamps is made liable to the holder for the cash redemption value of the stamp. Under the present law redemption may be made either in merchandise or cash, and complaints arise because of dispute as to the value of the merchandise.

Mr. Binn's Bill Passes.

The bill of Mr. Binn of Port Clinton, creating a commission composed of the secretary of the state board of health, the state fire marshal and the state factory inspector to draft a state building code passed by a vote of 63 to 1.

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Practical Fashions

GIRLS' "MIDDY" SUIT.



Paris Pattern No. 3246, All Seams Allowed.—Very jaunty and becoming are the new style middy suits for little girls, the model pictured being one of the most effective of such designs. It consists of a blouse with sweater fold, and a one-piece side-plaited skirt joined to an underwaist with buttons at the back and is sleeveless. Flannel, cheviot, linen, crash, duck, Bedford cord or gingham are all suitable materials for its construction. The pattern is in four sizes, 6 to 12 years. For a girl of eight years the suit requires as illustrated 2 1/2 yards of plaid material and 1 1/2 yards of plain material both 36 inches wide, or of one material throughout 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 3246. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

LADIES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS, WITH GUIMPE.



Paris Pattern No. 2875, All Seams Allowed.—Developed in soft dove gray mercerized poplin, this "ainty" pattern is both simple in construction and becoming when worn. The square neck, armholes and belt are of the material, embroidered with dull pink mercerized cotton in a conventional flower design. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the dress requires 6 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 54 inches wide; the guimpe needs 3 1/2 yards 18 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 1 1/2 yards of ruching.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 2875. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

In Mutual Admiration.

In his youth George Meredith was a fervent admirer of Tennyson, to whom he sent his first volume of poems in 1851. Tennyson wrote back a very complimentary letter, saying that there was one poem which he wished he had written himself and a firm friendship was established between the two.

Motto for Success.

You must say nothing. "That is beneath me," nor feel that anything can be out of your power.—Mirabeau

BELONGED TO THE UNION.



Editor—You can't write verse.
Poet—I can; I've got a poetic license.

Carelessness with Firearms.

Georgia has a colored gen'man famous for the wild turkeys he can bag. He also can deliver luscious tame fowls, and Judge H— of Thereabouts ordered Gustavus to bring him an exceptionally fine specimen of the latter variety for the New Year spread. At the feast he carved the great bird with much satisfaction, until his knife struck a bunch of shot.

The next day Gustavus was haled to the judge's office.

"Gus, you black rascal," said the frate judge, "I ordered you to fetch me a tame turkey; you brought me a wild one. Don't deny it; here are the shot from it; now, what have you got to say?"

The colored gen'man shuffled and twisted his cap, then he grinned sheepishly, and explained:

"The fac' am, suh, confidential. The fac' am this—them shot were intentioned for muh. Ha! ha! ha! ha!"—Circle.

Looking Ahead.

Josephine, aged ten, has a decided lisp. She also is very fond of attending the matinee. The other day she was giving a spirited story of the play to Marion, who was aged nine.

"My mamma says it isn't good for little girls to go to the theater," said Marion with an air of self-righteousness, "I'm not ever going till I'm 18."

"Humph," retorted Josephine without any hesitation, "th-pose you die when you're seventeen, then you'll be thting!"—Woman's Companion.

An Inward Conviction.

Tommy, having disposed of three helpings of sausages and doughnuts sat mournfully regarding his empty plate.

Observing his pensive expression, Aunt Sarah kindly asked: "Tommy, won't you have some more doughnuts?"

"No'm!" the poor lad replied, with feeling emphasis, "I don't want them I got now!"—Harper's Magazine.

Ever Eat Soapy Soap?

My! Isn't it nasty! When they use cheap old yellow soap to wash the dishes some of it always sticks there and seems like you can taste it all the time. There isn't any excuse for it, if your folks know about Easy Task soap, which makes dishes perfectly and antiseptically clean; and doesn't cost any more than the yellow soaps that cause the trouble.

Thoughtful Child.

She was just three years old and it was her first visit to the zoo. When the towering form of the elephant appeared in sight, she drew back, clutching at her father's hand.

"I won't go too close, daddy," she whispered. "I might frighten him!"—Detroit News-Tribune.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Innocent Victim.

"I believe," said the blunt individual, "in speaking my mind and calling a spade a spade."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "Many are that way. The tendency is what corrupts the vocabularies of so many parrots."

Distemper.

In all its forms, among all ages of horses and dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with Spohn's Distemper Cure. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. \$5.00 and \$1.00. Good druggists, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Write for free book. Spohn Med. Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

An Exception.

"There is one thing I like about Binks. No matter what he does, he comes out in the open to do it."

"I know of one action he always is careful to do under cover."

"I dare you to name it."

"Going home in the rain."

Sometimes.

Miss Blitely (interested in science)—Can one get a shock from a telephone?

The Professor—That depends, my dear young lady, on who is talking at the other end.—M. A. P.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day, etc.

Philosophy and Religion.

The idea of philosophy is truth; the idea of religion is life.—Bayne.

DAVIS' PAINKILLER

has no equal. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia, or cold of any sort. Put up in 25c, 50c and 100c bottles.

When a fool gets angry he furnishes the proof of his foolishness.